

humps behind, femur as long as width of the cephalothorax, of nearly even width throughout, the inner margin slightly concave before tip; tibia as long as femur and as wide in the middle, strongly convex on inner side, evenly and slightly convex on outer side, claw longer than cephalothorax and mandibles, hand one and one fourth times broader than tibia, not much swollen on either side, more so on inner side; all the joints bear short distinctly clavate hairs, those on the outer sides of the tibia and hand are simple, and those on finger are long and simple. There are also clavate hairs on the cephalothorax and eight or nine very short clavate hairs on the posterior edge of each dorsal scutum.

Length 2 mm.

Havana, Cuba.

#### 8. *Olpium modestum*, new species.

Cephalothorax and palpi pale yellowish brown, darkest on fingers and front of cephalothorax, rest of body and legs pale yellowish. Cephalothorax one and a half times longer than broad; palpi of moderate length; femur nearly as long as cephalothorax, front margin slightly convex; tibia a little shorter than femur, plainly broader; claw as long as cephalothorax plus mandibles, hand twice as broad as femur, fingers about as long as hand; abdomen two and one half times as long as broad, broadest in middle; body, palpi and legs with fine hairs.

Length 2 mm.

From Pernambuco, Brazil.

Near to *O. ramicola* Balzan or *O. elegans* Balzan, but the tibia is plainly heavier than in those species; the hand is not as broad as in *O. cordimanum*, while femur and hand are both more slender than in *O. crassichelatum*.

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## THREE CUBAN COLEOPTERA NEW TO THE FAUNA OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY CHAS. SCHAEFFER,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Two of the interesting additions to the coleopterous fauna of the United States, of which short descriptions are given below, were collected in Chokoloskee, southwestern Florida, and kindly given me by Mr. George Franck; the third; which I owe to the liberality of Mr. G. W. J. Angell, was collected at Enterprise, Florida, by C. W. Brownell.

1. **Calosoma splendidum** Mann., Dej. Spec. Gen., Vol. V, suppl., p. 558.

Green, shining, without coppery or golden margin on thorax and elytra; tibiae, tarsi, mouthparts and antennae black; elytra crenate-striate and with three rows of small punctures.

Length 20-26 mm.

*Habitat*.—Enterprise, Florida; S. Domingo.

To be placed with *scrutator*, *aurocinctum* and *wilcoxi*, from which *splendidum* differs by the uniform green color of head, thorax and femora.

2. **Alaus (Calais) patricius** Cand. Monog. Elat., Vol. I, p. 242, pl. IV, fig. 8.

Brown, densely covered on the upper and under side with grayish-white, squamiform hairs, but intermixed with brown on the upper side; the latter color forms a large spot of irregular outline at sides near middle of each elytron and on the prothorax two distinct, small, eye-like spots, which are equidistant from each other and the side margin. The thorax is truncately lobed at middle of apical margin; the hind angles are relatively strongly divergent and carinate. The striae of elytra are feebly punctate; the apices of elytra deeply emarginate. The antennae of the male reach to the hind angles of thorax and are pectinate, those of the female are shorter and serrate.

Length 30-40 mm.

*Habitat*.—Southwest Florida; Cuba.

The figure given by Candèze lacks the eye spots, though he distinctly mentions them in his short Latin diagnosis and the following fuller French description.

Otto Schwarz in "Genera Insectorum" includes this species erroneously in his section "Prothorax ohne Tomentmakeln," which, though smaller than in *myops*, are nevertheless very apparent and distinct.

From our North American species of *Alaus* this new addition will be easily known by the deeply emarginate apices of elytra, the two very small eye-like spots of the prothorax, which are equidistant from each other and from the lateral margins, the truncately lobed apical margin of prothorax, the pectinate antennae of the male and the denser vestiture of upper and under side.

3. **Strongylaspis scobinatus** Thoms. Class. Ceramb., p. 313.

Pale brown, dull. Head, prothorax, scutellum and elytra covered with fine granules. Third joint of antennae elongate, longer than fourth. Eyes strongly granulate. Prothorax crenulate at sides and posteriorly with a strong spine; basal margin, on each side near the spine, arcuately emarginate; disk slightly uneven. Scutellum rather strongly convex. Elytra as wide as the thorax at base; humeri subspinose; sides nearly parallel; apices rounded

at sides, spinous at suture. Prosternum arcuately convex. Femora and anterior tibiae on the inner side dentate.

Length 23-31 mm.

*Habitat*.—Southwest Florida; Cuba; Mexico; Nicaragua.

This species has to be placed near *Ergates*.

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## COCCIDÆ OF JAPAN (III). FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF JAPANESE COCCIDÆ, OR SCALE INSECTS, WITH DESCRIPTION OF EIGHT NEW SPECIES.

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(WITH PLATES VII-IX.)

In the present paper are listed 18 species of Coccidæ, or scale insects, from Japan, which were collected by the writer and others, and studied by the writer since his last paper on "Coccidæ of Japan" (*Bull. of Imp. Agr. Exp. Sta.*, Vol. I, No. 2). Eight of these species are new to science, two species are new to Japan, while the remaining species have been previously recorded from Japan by various writers, although this is the first time they were actually found by the writer in his native country.

The generic names employed are those that have been in general use to within the last few years. A number of very radical changes in the nomenclature have been put forward, but I prefer to retain for the present the well-known names with which we have become familiarized.

The writer's thanks are due to Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, for kindly reviewing his manuscript and specimens.

### 1. *Icerya purchasi* Mask.

I received specimens of this insect from Mr. I. Nitoba, Formosa Agricultural Experiment Station, and Mr. M. Hino, Formosa Horticultural Experiment Station, in the fall of 1908. It was probably introduced from Australia, recently, and is very destructive at Taihoku City. The host plants known in Formosa are as follows: